

over the Supreme Court decision. On this I am not sure. But I truly do believe there is a place for everything.

I wonder how many people in my age bracket (40 to 65) honestly feel as I do when they look back on their public school years. My teachers in New England were required to read from the Bible daily and lead us in the Lord's Prayer. I remember thinking my teacher always read it quickly and poorly. I would find myself comparing the teacher unfavorably to the minister of my family's church. And I would always repeat the prayer rather self-consciously in school—but never felt that way in church and Sunday school. In school I would see my good Jewish friends not saying it at all and my Catholic friends finishing before I did.

As I look back on my school days, my religious instruction and inspiration did not come from the public school but from my home and church.

Mrs. BENTON T. ELLIS.

VENTURA.

Rights Bill Gets Faculty Backing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 29, 1964

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Thomas M. Cooley II, dean of the School of Law, the University of Pittsburgh, has forwarded to me a resolution signed by the members of the law school faculty. True to the traditions of the noble subject they teach each day, these men have adopted this declaration of conscience in which they petition the Congress of the United States to enact such civil rights legislation as will enable all the citizens of the United States to live in dignity and work in harmony in the true spirit of the American ideal.

The resolution follows:

RIGHTS BILL GETS A FACULTY BACKING

Whereas it is our considered judgment as lawyers, teachers, and students of the law that the continued viability and vitality of the Constitution of the United States demand that all citizens of the United States receive all necessary guarantees of equal rights under the law and equal protection of the law; and

Whereas it is both morally just and legally imperative that all citizens of these United States be accorded the opportunity to exercise their rights and discharge their duties without regard to race, color, creed or national origin; Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, as a Declaration of Conscience, do hereby petition the Senate of the United States to join with the House of Representatives in enacting such meaningful legislation as will enable all citizens of the United States to live in dignity and work in harmony in the true spirit of the American ideal.

W. Edward Sell, Professor of Law; Thomas M. Cooley, II, Dean, school of law; David R. Bookstaver, Professor of Law; Herbert L. Sherman, Jr., Professor of Law; Francis E. Holahan, Professor of Law; Ralph Reinsner, Assistant Professor of Law; William F. Schulz, Jr., Professor of Law; Thomas S. Checkley, Professor of Law; Robert G. Meiners, Assistant Professor of Law; and Robert G. Meiners, Assistant Professor of Law.

David Halberstam, Pulitzer Prize

Winner

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BERNARD F. GRABOWSKI

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1964

Mr. GRABOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, David Halberstam, the young reporter who won a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting for his work in South Vietnam, is the son of Mrs. Blanche Halberstam, of Winsted, Conn.

Mr. Halberstam, currently a reporter for the New York Times, shares his award with Malcolm Browne of the Associated Press.

David Halberstam worked three summers as a reporter for the Hartford Courant while attending Harvard, where he was managing editor of the student paper, the Crimson, and campus correspondent for the Boston Globe while still an undergraduate.

I would like to share with my colleagues the following news story carried by the Hartford Courant on May 5, the day following the awarding of the Pulitzer Prizes, about David Halberstam:

PULITZER PRIZE WINNER GOT START ON COURANT

David Halberstam, New York Times reporter who was awarded a Pulitzer Prize Monday for international reporting from Vietnam, got his start as a newspaperman on the Courant.

He is the son of Mrs. Blanche Halberstam of 130 Meadow Street, Winsted.

He worked for the Courant as a summer replacement during his vacations from Harvard in 1952, 1953, and 1954 and was a general assignment reporter.

His brother, Michael, of Washington, D.C., now a doctor on fellowship at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., worked with him on the Courant for two summers and both are remembered as competent, cooperative, and willing reporters.

WROTE FROM HARVARD

David, occasionally during the school year, would send stories of interest to Connecticut from Cambridge. He was managing editor of Harvard's undergraduate paper, the Crimson, when a senior there and a staff member from his freshman year on.

He was also Harvard campus correspondent for the Boston Globe while a Harvard undergraduate.

After graduation in 1955, Halberstam worked for 4 years for the Nashville Tennessean, then joined the New York Times Washington bureau in 1960.

CONGO TO VIETNAM

The following year, he was in the Congo for the Times and from there went to Vietnam where he spent 18 months reporting—often in grave danger—the war, political events, and changing powers.

Halberstam, 29, said he was delighted "on behalf of all that small band of reporters in Vietnam who worked so hard under such difficult conditions" when told he'd been selected for a Pulitzer Prize. He is now in New York covering national and city assignments for the Times.

He shares the \$1,000 prize money with Malcolm Browne, 33, who covered Vietnam at the same time for the Associated Press.

BORN IN NEW YORK

Halberstam was born in New York and was graduated from Yonkers High School. He made his home with his mother, a widow, in Winsted when he was a Harvard student.

Last March, he was honored by Long Island University for his coverage of the Vietnamese war and the crises in the regime of the Ngo family. He was given a plaque as part of the 16th annual Polk National Reporting Awards.

Monday, it was announced that he and other reporters covering Vietnam were presented an award by the 1963-64 Nieman Fellows for integrity in journalism.

Besides being a reporter, Halberstam is also a novelist. He published "The Noblest Roman" in 1961 based in part on some of his experiences as a reporter in the South.

Cuba

Cuba: A Course of Action for the United States

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1964

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. Ralph Renick, vice president in charge of news of WTVJ, channel 4 in Miami, addressed the Society of the Four Arts in Palm Beach. The main points of his speech were later aired over WTVJ and I take this opportunity to bring Mr. Renick's timely and thought-provoking editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

CUBA: A COURSE OF ACTION FOR THE UNITED STATES

Tonight I am in Palm Beach at the invitation of former Ambassador Stanton Griffis to address the Society of the Four Arts. The society asked me to talk on "the Cuban situation." Here is what I told the society:

If the OAS does not act with dispatch and boldness against Cuba, based on the documented irrefutable evidence that Cuba has attempted to overthrow the Government of Venezuela, then I suggest the United States do the following on its own:

1. Issue a public declaration to the world that Cuba poses a threat not only to the Latin nations, but to the United States and a state of limited hostility shall exist between the two nations.

2. Organization and recognition of a Cuban Government-in-exile as a means of establishing a lifeline into the island to the operating underground.

3. Full, yet perhaps, covert support of exile groups in their efforts to liberate the island and set up a rebel government in arms inside Cuba.

4. Offer of complete arms and men to any Latin nation requesting aid in fighting revolutionary activity by Cuba or any group operating out of or with the support of Cuba or a mutual security pact to be drawn up and signed between any nation so desiring a pact with the United States. Any attack, small or large, guerrilla or overt, will be considered an attack upon both parties of the pact. Clearing, thusly, the way for armed intervention in any such occurrence.

5. A harsh and clear-cut ultimatum that any type boats, no matter what their avowed purpose, found within our 3-mile limit will be either sunk or captured and all hands held prisoner.

May 6, 1964

And, finally, constant surveillance of the island by photo reconnaissance in order to spot any buildup in offensive weaponry: such a buildup being considered an overt move against our security.

We must either declare that Cuba is a threat to our security and that of the hemisphere or declare it isn't and establish relations with it.

Some place we must make a stand for what we know is right.

LAWS AND RULES FOR PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

CODE OF LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

TITLE 44, SECTION 181. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; ARRANGEMENT, STYLE, CONTENTS, AND INDEXES.—The Joint Committee on Printing shall have control of the arrangement and style of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD semi-monthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof. (Jan. 12, 1895, c. 23, § 13, 28 Stat. 603.)

TITLE 44, SECTION 182B. SAME; ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS.—No maps, diagrams, or illustrations may be inserted in the RECORD without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. (June 20, 1936, c. 630, § 2, 49 Stat. 1546.)

Pursuant to the foregoing statute and in order to provide for the prompt publication and delivery of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Joint Committee on Printing has adopted the following rules, to which the attention of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates is respectfully invited:

1. *Arrangement of the daily Record.*—The Public Printer shall arrange the contents of the daily RECORD as follows: The Senate proceedings shall alternate with the House proceedings in order of placement in consecutive issues insofar as such an arrangement is feasible, and the Appendix and Daily Digest shall follow: *Provided*, That the makeup of the RECORD shall proceed without regard to alternation whenever the Public Printer deems it necessary in order to meet production and delivery schedules.

2. *Type and style.*—The Public Printer shall print the report of the proceedings and debates of the Senate and House of Representatives, as furnished by the Official Reporters of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in 7½-point type; and all matter included in the remarks or speeches of Members of Congress, other than their own words, and all reports, documents, and other matter authorized to be inserted in the RECORD shall be printed in 6½-point type; and all rollcalls shall be printed in 6-point type. No italic or black type nor words in capitals or small capitals shall be used for emphasis or prominence; nor will unusual indentions be permitted. These restrictions do not apply to the printing of or quotations from historical, official, or legal documents or papers of which a literal reproduction is necessary.

3. *Return of manuscript.*—When manuscript is submitted to Members for revision it should be returned to the Government Printing Office not later than 9 o'clock p. m. in order to insure publication in the RECORD issued on the following morning; and if all of said manuscript is not furnished at the time specified, the Public Printer is authorized to withhold it from the RECORD for 1 day. In no case will a speech be printed in the RECORD of the day of its delivery if the manuscript is furnished later than 12 o'clock midnight.

4. *Tabular matter.*—The manuscript of speeches containing tabular statements to be published in the RECORD shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than 7 o'clock

p. m., to insure publication the following morning.

5. *Proof furnished.*—Proofs of "leave to print" and advance speeches will not be furnished the day the manuscript is received but will be submitted the following day, whenever possible to do so without causing delay in the publication of the regular proceedings of Congress. Advance speeches shall be set in the RECORD style of type, and not more than six sets of proofs may be furnished to Members without charge.

6. *Notation of withheld remarks.*—If manuscript or proofs have not been returned in time for publication in the proceedings, the Public Printer will insert the words "Mr. _____ addressed the Senate (House or Committee). His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix," and proceed with the printing of the RECORD.

7. *Thirty-day limit.*—The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD any speech or extension of remarks which has been withheld for a period exceeding 30 calendar days from the date when its printing was authorized: *Provided*, That at the expiration of each session of Congress the time limit herein fixed shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

8. *Corrections.*—The permanent RECORD is made up for printing and binding 30 days after each daily publication is issued; therefore all corrections must be sent to the Public Printer within that time: *Provided*, That upon the final adjournment of each session of Congress the time limit shall be 10 days, unless otherwise ordered by the committee: *Provided further*, That no Member of Congress shall be entitled to make more than one revision. Any revision shall consist only of corrections of the original copy and shall not include deletions of correct material, substitutions for correct material, or additions of new subject matter.

9. The Public Printer shall not publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full report or print of any committee or subcommittee when said report or print has been previously printed. This rule shall not be construed to apply to conference reports.

10(a). *Appendix to daily Record.*—When either House has granted leave to print (1) a speech not delivered in either House, (2) a newspaper or magazine article, or (3) any other matter not germane to the proceedings, the same shall be published in the Appendix. This rule shall not apply to quotations which form part of a speech of a Member, or to an authorized extension of his own remarks: *Provided*, That no address, speech, or article delivered or released subsequently to the sine die adjournment of a session of Congress may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

10(b). *Makeup of the Appendix.*—The Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shall be made up by successively taking first an extension from the copy submitted by the official reporters of one House and then an extension from the copy of the other House, so that Senate and House extensions appear alternately as far as possible throughout the Appendix. The sequence for each House shall follow as closely as possible the order or arrangement in which the copy comes from the official reporters of the respective Houses.

The official reporters of each House shall designate and distinctly mark the lead item among their extensions. When both Houses are in session and submit extensions, the lead item shall be changed from one House to the other in alternate issues, with the indicated lead item of the other House appearing in second place. When only one House is in session, the lead item shall be an extension submitted by a Member of the House in session.

This rule shall not apply to extensions withheld because of volume or equipment limitations, which shall be printed immediately following the lead items as indicated

by the official reporters in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, nor to RECORDS printed after the sine die adjournment of the Congress.

11. *Estimate of cost.*—No extraneous matter in excess of two pages in any one instance may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by a Member under leave to print or to extend his remarks unless the manuscript is accompanied by an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same, which estimate of cost must be announced by the Member when such leave is requested; but this rule shall not apply to excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate or to communications from State legislatures, addresses or articles by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress. For the purposes of this regulation, any one article printed in two or more parts, with or without individual headings, shall be considered as a single extension and the two-page rule shall apply. The Public Printer or the Official Reporters of the House or Senate shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD which is in contravention of this paragraph.

12. *Official Reporters.*—The Official Reporters of each House shall indicate on the manuscript and prepare headings for all matter to be printed in the Appendix, and shall make suitable reference thereto at the proper place in the proceedings.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized bookdealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by bookdealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).